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[23]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 5TH, 1912.

In an accurate or even a fairly approximate
computation could be made of the losses to
British trade and commerce during the past
year caused through strikes and lockouts
of workmen, the total would be amazing.
Sir Thomas Sutherland in his address last
month to the shareholders of the P. and O.
Company mentioned that the Company's
"immediate losses," through having steamers
held up in the month of August in con-
sequence of the strike of railway men and
dockers, amounted to £30,000. A rough
calculation of the total loss suffered by the
whole of the shipping companies by this
strike gives alone an appalling figure, which
is enormously increased when we think of the
disastrous effects that interruption of
communications must have caused to the
general trade and industry of the entire
country. There was throughout the year a
constant succession of strikes and
lockouts. Early in the year the printing
trade suffered by a widespread
strike of compositors, and as far back as
February last there was an effort to bring
about a general strike of men employed on
the railways, but it did not extend beyond
the North-Eastern Company's system and
then faded out in a single day. Next came
labour disturbances in the Welsh coal
districts, and just before the Coronation
there was much talk of a general strike of
seamen, which, however, did not take place
till a few months later. Concessions to the
seamen settled the disputes several of the

principal ports, but strikes of dockers
and carters seriously hampered the trans-
port trade in June, July and August. Then
there was a threatened national strike of
coal miners for a minimum wage, and this
again has been followed by strikes and
lockouts in the Lancashire cotton trade.
Apart altogether from the immediate losses
these disturbances have caused, the indus-
tries and enterprises affected have in the
result been seriously taxed by the conces-
sions made to the men. The general
statement that the purchasing power of
money has so greatly increased of late
years would seem to cover the cause of the
trouble in the majority of cases, and
that being so, it is important to inquire
whether a permanent solution is reached by
conceding an increase of wages. Take the
case of the railways. The statistics for 1910
show that, even though there was an
increase in receipts, the dividends on ordi-
nary and preferred capital still averaged
only about 3½ per cent. per annum. A few
months ago, as a direct consequence of the
trouble among the railway men, most
of the great railway companies made con-
cessions which added enormously to their
wages bills. In the case of the London
and North-Western the concessions repre-
sented an increase of £3,000 a year, and
in that of the Great Western the estimated
annual cost was £50,000 rising to £78,000.
Railway dividends would diminish absolutely if
the earning powers of the railways were not
increased, and so the Government gave an
assurance to the railway companies that
they will propose to Parliament next session
legislation providing that an increase in the
cost of labour due to the improvement of
conditions for the staff would be a valid jus-
tification for a reasonable general increase
of charges within the legal limits, if chal-
lenged, under the Act of 1894. We observe
by the latest mail papers that all the railway
companies recently had under consideration
a proposal to increase passenger fares from
January 1st to the extent of from 5 to 12½
per cent. on week-end fares, excursion, com-
mercial travellers' tickets, etc., but not
on ordinary fares. Sir Thomas Sutherland
mentioned that the Port Trust of London
had shown an example (to the shipping
companies) presumably by raising its charge
against all ships by a considerable amount.
In all these industrial disturbances which
result in increased pay to the men or a
shortening of the hours of labour, the con-
sequence must be a rise in the cost of the
products manufactured. Thus in the end
the higher wages obtained will not, under
the new conditions, have greater purchas-
ing power than the smaller wages paid when
commodities were cheaper. The standard
of living is constantly rising, and since
cheapness is an important factor in trade
competition, the rising cost of manufactured
articles in Great Britain must tend to
seriously menace her commercial supremacy.

The Mail Tables for 1912 are now pre-
curable at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.
In the Shanghai Golf Club Championship
J. B. Ferrier, last year's champion, beat his
brother, F. Ferrier, by six up and four to play.
A London paper mentioning last month that
the office of Colonial Secretary of Hongkong,
which having vacant owing to the sudden death
of Mr. Warren Barnes, was about to be filled,
said: "The appointment search sought after
and the claims of numerous officials had to be
considered."

Inspector Kerr yesterday prosecuted a man
for the larceny of a sum of money from the
person, and for having in his possession an
offensive weapon. The defendant was sentenced
to six weeks' imprisonment and 24 strokes for
the first offence, and 14 days' imprisonment
for the second.
The triennial election of two members of the
Sanitary Board is due to take place next week.
Dr. Fitzwilliams, we understand, will stand
again; and we learn that Mr. F. B. L. Shelley
has consented to be nominated. Mr. Shelton
Hooper, who has been asked by friends to come
forward again, declines.
Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., in a recent
circular, state that a shipment of gold—about
£125,000—has been made from China. This is
not believed to be a banking operation. It is
most likely that the dynasty is taking the pre-
caution of placing a portion of its treasure
beyond the reach of interference.

Lecturing at the Guildhall, London, on his
expedition to the South Pole, Sir Ernest
Shackleton paid a tribute to the 10 Manchurian
ponies which accompanied his expedition. Only
four, he said, survived the expedition, and they
were all dead now. Had it not been for the
plack, grit, and determination of the ponies the
expedition to the South would have been much
shorter than it was.

The King has been pleased to give and grant
unto Sir Edgar Bruce Harl, Baronet, Com-
missioner of Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs,
his Majesty's Royal Licence and authority to
accept and wear the Insia of the Third
Class of the Second Grade of the Order of the
Double Dragon, conferred upon him by his
Majesty the Emperor of China, in recognition
of valuable services rendered by him.

The Bankers' Magazine for December has an
appreciative notice of the services of Mr. A. M.
Townsend on his retirement from the position
of London Manager of the Hongkong and
Shanghai Banking Corporation. The article
calls particular attention to the good work Mr.
Townsend did when in New York and the use-
fulness of his advice to both the Treasury and
finance in the Far East, and the War Depart-
ment on the acquisition of the Philippines.

A man committed suicide at Yunnan on
Wednesday last under somewhat peculiar cir-
cumstances. His neighbours suspected that he
was a lunatic, and informed the police. When
the officers called to have a look at him, they
found that he had barricaded himself in one of
the rooms. He told them he would let them in
if they would wait for a little while. The
police, however, smashed in the door, and dis-
covered that he had cut his throat, completely
severing the windpipe. He died about a minute
after the police entered.

In the International Court at Bangkok
recently Mr. R. D. Atkinson applied to the
Court on behalf of the Hongkong and Shanghai
Bank for directions regarding the sum of
£120,000 now lying in the bank in the name
of the Siam Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. The
Court made an order that the money should
remain in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
and not be paid out without an order of the
Court. It was open to both parties to agree
together with regard to the payment of the
bill.

According to a recent Belgian Consular report
from Batavia, there are excellent openings in
the Netherlands East Indies for cement,
especially in view of the construction of a
harbour at Surabaya and the enlargement of
the harbours at Samarang, Macassar, and
Tanjung Priok. There was no less than 77
per cent. more cement used in 1910 than in the
preceding year. After the Netherlands,
Germany is by far the largest exporter of
cement to the Netherlands East Indies. Many
of the contract for cement stipulate that the cement
must contain from 2 to 6 per cent. of oxide of
iron, so that the material may be rendered damp
proof.

HONGKONG'S LATEST INDUSTRY.

Within the past month a new enterprise has
been commenced in Hongkong and bids fair
to command a fair degree of success. It is
the Hongkong Lard and Meat Factory, which
has been started purely in the interests of
the Philippine lard trade. Hitherto
lard of an uncertain quality has been imported
into the islands from the China coast, and as
the authorities there are not negligent in the
carrying out of the pure food laws it followed
that there was considerable interruption in the
importation. The Manila health authorities
endeavoured to see what could be done towards
ensuring the supply of a pure article, and their
representative, Mr. Chandler, consulted with
the Hongkong authorities in the early part of
last year. Mr. Chandler impressed upon the
local authorities the necessity for a guaran-
teed pure lard before it could be admitted
into the Philippines, and as existing condi-
tions did not give such a result, the only
solution of the difficulty was to build a factory
which would produce an article that would
comply with the pure food laws. A number of
Chinese, at the head of whom was Mr. Lau Mok
Lin, of the Cheong Lee firm in Queen's Road
Central, undertook the enterprise, and, after
consultation with Mr. E. D. C. Wolf, the
Head of the Sanitary Department, they bought
a site at Kennedytown near the slaughter house.
The ground did not lend itself to building, but
the company having agreed to contribute to
wards the cost, the Government have directed
the nullah which permits of a good roadway
being laid leading towards Pokfulam. Two
new buildings have been erected on the slope of
the hill. They are about 70 feet in length and
30 feet wide, and are eminently adapted for
the purpose of the factory. The plant for
making the lard is very simple, but it has
been carefully selected. Cleanliness is the
first consideration, and it is carried out
from the first operation to the last.
Our representative paid a visit to the place
yesterday and was given an opportunity of
seeing all that the company claim in respect of
purity of manufacture. The utensils are clean,
the building is well arranged, and the men take
pains with their work. But this is not the only
guarantee of purity. There is a daily inspection
carried out by Dr. Gibson, Colonial Veterinary
Surgeon, and no lard can be turned out for
which there is not a certificate granted by the
sanitary inspector on duty. The lard is intended
for the Philippine market, and the fact
that it complies with the conditions im-
posed by the insular authorities indi-
cates how thoroughly the company have
equipped their factory. Only one of the build-
ings is in use at present, but when the other
is completed it is estimated that the factory will
be able to turn out 30 tons of lard per day, each
tin containing 32 pounds. When the pork
market improves this output can be considerably
increased, but at present there is a difficulty in
getting a good class of pigs. The lard is made
from pure fat and has a good flavour, so that
under favourable conditions the company should
meet with success.

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Seachoon Road, Shanghai.

TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

THE REVOLUTION.

(FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO.")

THE NEW CHINESE
CABINET.

Shanghai, January 4th.

The new Cabinet of the Republic
has been formed as under:—

Wong Hing	Minister for the Army.
Cheung Chok Pan	Asst. do.
Wong Chung Yin	Minister for the Navy.
Tong Hing Wing	Asst. do.
Wu Ting Fang	Minister for Justice.
Lu Chi Yee	Asst. do.
Chun Kuo To	Minister of Finance.
Wong Hung Yau	Asst. do.
Wong Chung Wai	Minister for Foreign Affairs.
Ngai San Cho	Asst. do.
Ching Tak Chun	Minister for Internal Affairs.
Cheung Ku Ching	Asst. do.
Choi Yuen Pui	Minister for Education.
King Yu Yat	Asst. do.
Cheung Hin	Minister for Industry.
Ma Kwan Mo	Asst. do.
Pong Shou Chin	Min. for Communications.
Yu Yau Yam	Asst. do.

General Li Yun Hing has been
elected as Vice-President.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

It is reported from Berlin that the Com-
mander of the troops at Zhikhi has received
100,000 roubles to prepare a residence for the
Chinese Emperor and family.

TURKISH POLITICS.

London, January 4th.

Constantinople telegrams state that the
new Cabinet met this morning, and a stormy
sitting followed. The Grand Vizier insisted
upon the modification of the Constitution
by which it is proposed to give the Sultan
unrestricted power to dissolve Parliament,
and was constantly interrupted.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

London, January 4th.

Reuter's correspondent at Teheran reports
that the execution of Sikatulislam, who was
a high ecclesiastic, has perturbed the
Cabinet, which is afraid of the effect upon
the people.

SHIPPING AMALGAMATION.

London, January 4th.

It is announced that the New Zealand
Shipping Company has amalgamated with
the Federal Steam Navigation Company.

THE PRIZE RING.

London, January 4th.

Sydney telegrams state that the Johnson-
McVum fight has been arranged to take place
at Paris on the night that the Grand Prix
is run.

OBITUARY.

London, January 4th.

The American Admiral Evans, known as
"Fighting Bob," is dead.

ITALY'S FINANCIAL RESOURCES.

London, January 4th.

A telegram from Rome states that the
principal sources of revenue in the last
half of 1911 show an increase of 30,625,000
lire.The Tribune remarks that the financial
resources of Italy are capable of withstanding
every adverse occurrence in a marvellous way.

IRISH HOME RULE.

London, January 4th.

The Ulster Unionist Council has issued
a manifesto to the effect that a provisional
Government will be constituted in Ulster
in the event of Home Rule being granted,
and that the most extreme measures will
be resorted to in defence of Ulster loyalists.

ALLOCATION TO SINKING FUND.

London, January 4th.

Consols are quoted at 77½, having
hardened owing to the announcement that
three millions sterling has been allotted to
the sinking fund for 1911-1912.

THE RACE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

London, January 4th.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington
wires that President Taft indicated to
visitors at the White House that he did not
intend to withdraw from the race for the
Presidential nomination in favour of Col.
Roosevelt. He said nothing but death
would keep him out of the fight now.The last sentence apparently refers to the
attack by Col. Roosevelt on the arbitration
treaties.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LAWN TENNIS.

THE DAVIS CUP.

London, January 4th.

Christchurch telegrams state that in the
contests for the Davis Cup Brooks defeated
McLoughlin 6-4, 3-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4. Houth
had a walk-over from Wright, who was
indisposed. Larned has strained a tendon.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT.

London, January 4th.

Reuter's correspondent at Adelaide re-
ports that the Premier, Mr. Vorrain, has
obtained the dissolution of Parliament
owing to the refusal of the Council to pass
certain Government measures. The Oppo-
sition approves of an appeal to the country.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

London, January 4th.

Sir George Askwith has had long separate
conferences with the masters and men
involved in the lockout in connection with
the cotton dispute. The conferences were
held in neighbouring rooms.

BADEN-POWELL'S TOUR.

London, January 4th.

Maj. General Baden-Powell had a splendid
send off this afternoon at Southampton,
whence he sailed for the West Indies, United
States and Canada. He will travel thence
to Australasia and South Africa to further
the Boy Scout movement. A mass of Boy
Scouts lined the quayside as the ship sailed.

THE KING IN INDIA.

London, January 4th.

A Calcutta telegram states that the King
and Queen attended the races, which drew
the largest and most enthusiastic attendance
ever seen on the course. The King's Cap
was won by Mr. Galstaun's "Brogue."

AUSTRALIAN AVIATION.

London, January 4th.

Reuter's correspondent at Sydney wires
that an aviation school has been opened.
Next, the first Australian pilot, has made
flights accompanied by the Postmaster-
General.

A MILITARY RIOT.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIER FIGHT.

London, January 4th.

Particulars have leaked out regarding a
military riot which took place on New Year's
Eve at Longmoor camp. The men of a
certain Scottish infantry regiment, becoming
enraged at the refusal of the authorities
to give them a whole holiday on New Year's
Day, assembled after "lights out," smashed
their huts, and stoned the officers' quarters.
The officers and non-commissioned officers
turned out wearing overcoats over their pyjamas. The men
formed a square, and the sergeants, in
attempting to break it, received bayonet
wounds, and one was shot.Eventually an officer, who was a noted
boxer, challenged a representative of the
men to single combat. A ring was formed
and in the fight which followed the officer
emerged the victor. The men then returned
sullenly to their huts. No arrests were
made. The leaders of the riot were Scotsmen
belonging to the mounted infantry contin-
gents training at Longmoor. The sergeants
who were bayoneted received only flesh
wounds, but the one who was shot was
seriously injured.

LATER.

An investigation of the military riot
shows that there was no question of a
mutiny. There was a fight between the
Scottish and the Yorkshire regiments arising
out of the defeat of the former in a
football match. It was most desperate and
lasted for twenty minutes, bricks, stones,
shovels and hammers being used. The
bedsteads in the huts were broken up and
used as missiles. The Welshmen sided with
the Yorkshire and the Irishmen sided with
the Scots. There was no shooting, but two
of the men were bayoneted. Neither was
there any pugilistic encounter between an
officer and a private. The officers quickly
quelled the outbreak. The Commandant
describes the affair as a "rag."

HONGKONG CLUB BOYS' REVOLT.

Trouble has arisen among the boys at the
Hongkong Club over the wearing of a new
uniform. Five of their number appeared at
the Magistrate's yesterday afternoon charged
with having disobeyed lawful orders, it being
stated that they had declined to wear the new uniform
and the gloves upon which the management had
insisted. The case was not completed, and the
boys were remanded in goal until to-day, bail
being fixed at \$50 each.
The uniform consists of a white Chinese
waistcoat with gilt buttons, worn over the blue
gown.

THE REVOLUTION.

THE POSITION AT HANKOW.

THE PRICE OF PATRIOTISM.

A long telegram was received at Shanghai
last week from General Li at Hankow in which
the commander stated that the whole of the
Imperialist troops were willing to come over to
his side for the sum of \$20 per head. The total
number of Imperialist troops is about 50,000.
The telegram also said that messengers had been
sent from Yunnan Shih-kai asking leave for
the northern troops to retreat to the Yellow
River. This General Li states he refused un-
less the men laid down rifles and ammunition.
The condition was refused. The main difficulty
with the troops is the question of the officers.
In former negotiations of a similar nature the
prices demanded by the Imperialist soldiers were
pinned out to be \$50 per head—Shanghai
Mercury.

REMARKABLE STATEMENTS BY "GENERAL"

ROBERT LEA.

Some remarkable statements are reported in
the China Press (Shanghai) as having been
made to a representative of that paper by
General Li Hsiang-shan, who says he is Chief
of Staff of the Revolutionary Army. He makes
the following extracts:—
"How long have you been connected with the
revolutionary movement in China?" he was
asked."For about twelve years."
"What is your official capacity?"
"I am Chief of the General Staff."
"What will be your duties in that capacity?"
"The usual duties of a chief of staff."
"The men you will direct all the military
operations of the Revolutionary Army, includ-
ing those of General Li Yuan Hing?" was
suggested."No, I don't expect to interfere with General
Li's operations. Of course a chief of staff is
simply the means of transmitting orders from
the president to the army."
"Then you are assuming that Dr. Sun Yat
Sen will be the president of the Chinese
Republic?""To be sure. While we were in London
we received a telegram from del-gates repre-
senting fourteen provinces asking him to come
over and assume the presidency. We did not
want to leave at that time, for we were very busy,
but started for China at once. We had a lot of
trouble in London to prevent intervention,
but that danger is all passed now. There has
been a lot of unnecessary talk out here about
intervention. That question was settled a long
time ago, and there is no danger of it now."
"Did you discuss this matter with Sir
Edward Grey, and other European diplomats?"
"Yes, certainly.""Then you had a diplomatic mission from
the Revolutionary party?"
"No, they are my personal friends and came
to call on me when I was in London. Lord
Robert Cecil called on me there. They had read my
book, 'The Victory of Democracy.' The book,
by the way, has been translated into Japanese,
has been on the market only a month and has
run through 24 editions, making 84,000 copies.""Were you surprised at the outbreak of the
Revolution at this time?"
"Yes. It should not have been started for
another six months."
"How can you act as chief of the staff of the
revolutionary army when you are an American
citizen?""That has been arranged. A number of
American generals are coming out to help us."
"That is very surprising, that generals of
the United States Army should be allowed to
take part in a fighting like this.""Then I suppose you would be surprised to
know that English generals are coming out to
help us?"
"When are they coming?"
"I can't divulge that, but they will be here."
"Have you met the revolutionary leaders
since your arrival here?"
"All of them.""Including Dr. Wu Ting-fang?"
"No, I haven't seen Dr. Wu. I intended to
go out this afternoon, but haven't had time."
"Who were the leaders?"
"I can't remember their names. I have a
very poor memory for names.""Who were the Japanese who came here with
you and Dr. Sun Yat Sen?"
"I don't know. There were about 75 Chinese
and Japanese who met us at Hongkong. Some
of them were Japanese newspaper men who had
come there to meet me and interview me and
others were Japanese who came to meet Dr.
Sun. There were also some Chinese, but the
majority of them who accompanied us were
Japanese. I can't remember the names of any
of them but Mr. Lee, who translated my book
into Japanese.""Were you and Dr. Sun satisfied with the
reception you have received at the Chinese
ports?"
"Perfectly satisfied. They sent two envoys
to meet us from Canton and they sent out four
cruisers from here, but we got to Woosung
eight hours before we expected and the
cruisers with several thousand men stood
around and were unable to find us. Ar-
rangements had also been made to fire a salute
of twenty-one guns from the Woosung forts.""What is the significance of the salute of
twenty-one guns?"
"That is the presidential salute, in honour of
Dr. Sun Yat Sen.""Where did you get your title of General?"
"I was commander of four divisions, organ-
ized by myself for the rescue of the Emperor
Kwang Shu eleven years ago."
"Where was the army organized?"
"Chiefly in the South and commanded by
American officers. I was later commander of
Chinese troops in America.""What connection have you with the
American army?"
"My military books are used in the exami-
nations at West Point and Annapolis."
"But what official connection have you?"
"I have no official connection. That idea is
erroneous."

MURDER AT LYEMOON.

A particularly shocking murder took place
at Lyemmoon on Monday last, the victim being
an old woman 73 years of age. The matter was
reported to the police by a relative of the old
woman, who, when the police arrived at her
residence, found her lying in one of the rooms
with her head almost severed from her body.
A chopper was found a couple of yards away.
The house was ransacked, but there was nothing
to show whether the crime was perpetrated by
one or more persons. The murder was not re-
ported to the Kowloon City police until 24
hours had elapsed, so that the murderer had
ample time in which to cover his tracks.Dr. Siegel, a Berlin bacteriologist, claims to
have discovered the microbe which produces
Typhoid and mouth disease—a task to which the
Prussian Government has been devoting its
energies for the past 18 months.

THE DURBAR.

(Continued from Page 1.)
Purple breeches and silk stockings, the collar of the Order of the Star of India. On his brow was the Imperial Crown, consisting of a band of diamonds, studded with four large emeralds and four large sapphires. Above this band were four crosses *pates* with ruby centres, alternated by four *flours de lys* with emerald centres. From these sprang eight diamond arches, supporting the orb, or diamond, which was surmounted by a Maltese Cross in diamonds, with a large square emerald in the centre. His cap was of purple velvet, turned up with ermine. The dress of the Queen Empress was of white satin, embroidered with a design of gold roses, thistles and shamrocks, with a border of lotus flowers. The Star of India was embroidered in front of the dress and the robes were of purple velvet, trimmed with an ermine border and gold braid. Her orders were the Garter and the Crown of India, and a diamond and emerald diadem glittered on her exquisitely fair hair. Diamonds and emeralds encircled her neck. Before seating themselves Their Imperial Majesties bowed graciously to the right and to the left, in response to the renewed plaudits that rang through the amphitheatre.

THE DURBAR OPENED.
Sir Henry McMahon, the Master of the Ceremonies, now approached the sovereign and craved leave to open the Durbar. His Imperial Majesty having intimated his assent the clarion notes of the trumpets rang out again and a great roll of drums went up from the Massed Bands. The Durbar was now open. The King Emperor having announced his intention of addressing the assembly, rose, and taking a roll of manuscript prepared to deliver the message that all India has been waiting with an eager expectancy to receive. He stood, a slight figure, full of dignity and firmness, yet without there was that air of intimacy and personation which King George the Fifth infuses into the most stately ceremony. His crown shone with many faceted gems, his robes swept back from his shoulders in rich purple folds, the emblems of the most cherished Order of chivalry in Christendom, the Garter, matched the sun's rays and gave them back in full measure. Beside him stood the Queen Empress, a regal figure of ineffable splendour and power, her exquisite fairness seeming the embodiment of the spirit of western womanhood illuminating the Orient. Bearded native officers, impassive of mien, their breasts aglow with the colors of many flags, their embroidered coats and turbans stiff with gold held aloft the eastern emblems of royalty, the fringed *chhatris*, the *moorcha* of peacock's feathers, the *suraj* and the *cheeri* of flaxen yak's tails, or firmly grasped golden maces surmounted by the English symbol of sovereignty, the Crown. On the right of His Imperial Majesty, and a little to the rear, stood the great servant of the Crown to whom the King Emperor has entrusted the governance of his Indian peoples, and who has already earned their confidence: behind him were grouped his fascinated pages, the officers of his household, and the Staff. Facing him were twelve thousand of the elect of the Indian Empire—the chosen officers who are responsible under the Crown, for the good government of a fifth of the human race, the Feudatories and Chiefs to whom Providence has committed the care of seventy millions of people, a large company of English ladies and of bright eyed Indian women behind the veil. The troops stood silently to arms: the bugle throng on the Spectator's Mound thought if we could only know how much easier the task of the governance of India would be.

KING EMPEROR'S SPEECH.
The almost painful silence was broken by the first words of the Imperial Message. Full, rich, resonant, they gripped his audience instantly and held it enraptured. The King Emperor is one of the finest speakers of the English language, yet never has his wonderful voice carried further than when, in the simple and simple words of the monarch, the wise and simple words of the monarch, charged with such vibrant earnestness and sympathy. His Majesty spoke as follows:—
It is with genuine feelings of thankfulness and satisfaction that I stand here to-day among you. This year has been to the Queen Empress and myself one of many great ceremonies and of an unusual, though happy, burden of toil. But in spite of time and distance, the grateful recollections of our last visit to India have drawn us again to the land which we then learned to love, and we started with bright hopes on our long journey to reveal the country in which we had already met the kindness of a home. In doing so, I have fulfilled the wish, expressed in my message of last July, to announce to you in person my Coronation, celebrated on the 22nd of June, in Westminster Abbey, when by the Grace of God the Crown of my forefathers was placed on my head with solemn form and ancient ceremony. By my presence with the Queen Empress I am also anxious to show our affection for the loyal Princes and faithful people of India and how dear to our hearts is the welfare and happiness of the Indian Empire.

It is, moreover, my desire that those who could not be present at the solemnity of the Coronation should have the opportunity of taking part in its commemoration at Delhi. It is a sincere pleasure and gratification to myself and to the Queen Empress to behold the vast assemblage, and in it my Governors and trusty officials, my great Princes, the representatives of the people, and deputations from the military forces of my Indian Dominion. I shall receive in person with heartfelt satisfaction the homage and allegiance which they loyally desire to render.

I am deeply impressed with the thought that a spirit of sympathy and affectionate goodwill unites the Princes and people with me on this historic occasion. In token of these sentiments have decided to commemorate the event of my coronation by certain marks of my special favour and consideration, and these I will later on today cause to be announced by the Governor-General to this assembly.

Finally, I rejoice to have this opportunity of renewing in my own person those assurances which have been given you by my revered predecessors of the maintenance of your rights and privileges and of my earnest concern for your welfare, peace and contentment. May the Divine favour of Providence watch over my people and assist me in my utmost endeavour to promote their happiness and prosperity.

To all present, Feudatories and subjects, I tender my loving greetings. The solemn tones ceased. There was a momentary pause for the Message, and the simple directness of the closing passage, spoken from the heart, had aroused emotions which struggled for expression. Then a spontaneous tribute of homage, the assembly rose and broke into a volume of cheering again and again renewed.

CEREMONY OF HOMAGE.
Now commenced the ceremony of the homage, the formal public acknowledgment of allegiance. His Excellency the Governor-General approached the Throne, bowed, drew nearer, bowed again, then finally advanced, made deep obeisance and returned to his seat. He was followed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the ordinary members of the Governor-General's Executive Council in a body. Then came the Ruling Chiefs in political relations with the Government of India and the Agents to the Governor-General and Residents in the territorial order. His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, distinguished as usual by the Spartan severity of his attire, was in the front of the procession, followed by the Maharajah of Mysore and H. H. the Maharajah of Kashmir. Rajputana led the Maharajah of Kashmir, followed by the Maharajah of Baluchistan, and the picturesque representatives of Sikh and British India. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and all the members of the Governor-General's Legislative Council. His Excellency the Governor of Madras was succeeded by his Executive Council, the Ruling Chiefs in political relations with the Governor of Madras and the Provincial Representatives of Madras and this precedent was followed throughout the Homage. It was a very long ceremony, lasting nearly an hour, for the introduction of the new feature which is the distinction of the representatives of British India, both of the State and of the Ruler, and at the Durbar where they joined in the homage, protracted the proceedings. It gave us space, however, to ponder on the significance of His Imperial Majesty's message, and the interval was bridged by the playing of Schubert's "Ave Maria" and other soft music by the Massed Bands. Owing to the length of the proceedings the attention of the spectators, even if directed in front of the Shamiana, was apt to wander from the constant stream of officials to perform their homage, but at intervals outbursts of cheers and clapping showed that the crowd recognised and appreciated the reason bowing to the King Emperor. The Begums of Bhopal and those Princes who have not yet grown up were signalled out for special marks of the spectators' favour, and the many sporting friends of the Jam Sahib gave him a noisy greeting. The homage over, the way was made clear for the crowning moment of the Durbar.

BEFORE THE THRONE.
The King Emperor and the Queen Empress rose slowly from their seats and moved in procession from the Durbar Shamiana to the Royal Pavilion. Hand in hand they advanced along the broad open walk. Indian officers carrying golden maces preceded them, the scions of the noblest houses in Hindustan bore their flowing trains, more Native Officers raised aloft the oriental insignia of sovereignty. His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge followed, with the Minister in attendance, Lord Crewe, His Highness the Duke of Teck, and the Mistress of the Robes, the Duchess of Devonshire, then after an interval, the other members of the suite. A quiver went round the amphitheatre as the vast audience sprang to its feet, and whilst the massed bands thundered out the strains of Frederick Cliffe's specially composed Coronation March, watched with strained eyes the regal procession, the embodiment of stately dignity, tread slowly the path to the Royal Pavilion and ascend the steps to the Thrones. On the topmost tier of the lofty platform stood the Thrones. On the next platform were placed the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, Lord Crewe, the Duke of Teck, the Duchess of Devonshire, the Countess of Shaftesbury and the Honourable Venetia Baring. Lord and Lady Hardinge on the right, the others on the left, with the pages grouped around the Thrones. The Staff had place on the next lowest platform. So were the King Emperor and Queen Empress seen of the people, facing the immense concourse on the Mound, wearing their flashing Coronation robes, in their Coronation Robes, surrounded by the Eastern and Western emblems of royalty, attended by the Imperial and constitutional Ministers of State, yet high above all. Something of the real significance of the moment seemed to dawn on these slow-witted sturdy men of the North. They broke into a hoarse roar of acclamation, again and again renewed, before Their Imperial Majesties were seated.

What was signified by the presence here of His Imperial Majesty the King, Emperor of India, monarch of the mightiest empire the world has ever seen, an Empire won by the sword may be, but held by the steady, unflinching pursuit of peace, tolerance and progress? But the other day the King received in the ancient Abbey of Westminster the homage of his own people, and of the Daughters Nations beyond the Seas: today, in the splendid capital of the Moghuls, Houses which never owned the overlordship; States which the strongest of the Indian Kings could not break joined in the grateful act of homage. What lay behind this wonderful gesture, what force lay behind the homage of his Indian subjects? Surely none other than this—the bond of Empire is the Crown. Parliaments may come and go; Ministers are borne to high places and pass; the Throne is fixed, immutable, and carries from one generation to another the principles which have made the British Empire the marvel of the world. Step by step the British monarchy has reconciled itself with freedom, with the liberties of the people, and with the demands of the military forces of my Indian Dominion. I shall receive in person with heartfelt satisfaction the homage and allegiance which they loyally desire to render.

Finally, I rejoice to have this opportunity of renewing in my own person those assurances which have been given you by my revered predecessors of the maintenance of your rights and privileges and of my earnest concern for your welfare, peace and contentment. May the Divine favour of Providence watch over my people and assist me in my utmost endeavour to promote their happiness and prosperity.

Mandala runs his writ. To India the Crown is the guarantee of stability, of fixity of purpose and continuity of policy in an administration of bewildering change. To India the Crown is the pledge of tolerance and liberality, the principles Queen Victoria wove into her Proclamation, have passed unchanged to her son and grandson. To each of the estates represented in the amphitheatre today, the Crown stood as a special protector: to the Princes of their traditional rights and privileges; to the middle classes whose growing influence is the natural outcome of Indian polity, of equality of opportunity; to the proletariat, of sympathy. The unity of Empire centres in the Crown: the unity of India is enshrined in the Crown: the fact of the crowned King announcing his coronation in person to his Indian people was a declaration of the oneness of India with the far-flung dominions under the Crown.

THE PROCLAMATION.
This high Imperial note was echoed in the succeeding ceremonial. The Massed Bands sounded a summons to the Heralds, a resonant, clamorous insistent call of silver trumpets and muffled drums. The Heralds obeyed. From their posts without the amphitheatre they responded with a flourish of trumpets. Advancing up the ramp, against the golden clouds and gleaming instruments of the twenty-four trumpeters, English and Indian in equal proportion, formed a vivid splatter of colour on the plain. Then dividing into two single ranks, the trumpeters trotted round the arena, re-united in the centre, formed rank before the Thrones and blew a third and final fanfare. Commanded to read the Royal Proclamation announcing the solemnity of His Imperial Majesty's Coronation in London on June 22nd, Brigadier-General Peyton, the Herald-in-Chief, a splendid figure on a great horse, his tabard stiff with gold and blazoned with the arms of his Sovereign, made known to all in far-reaching stentorian tones the solemn rite at Westminster, a message couched in the sonorous archaic English of the College of Heralds: The Assistant Herald, the Hon. Malik Umar Hyat Khan, C.I.E., repeated the proclamation in liquid Urdu.

THE CORONATION ROBES.
His Imperial Majesty had now accomplished the main purpose of his visit—he had made known, in person, to his Indian subjects his Coronation in the Mother City. To mark this climax of the Royal visit the Massed Bands again crashed out the familiar strains of the National Anthem, the troops presented arms, and all stood silently, respectfully. Barely had the last bars of the Anthem died down than, Boom! From the steel throats of a six gun Battery broke out the first stages of a Royal Salute of a hundred and one guns. Thrice whilst the salvoes were rending the air from three points outside the arena, the Gunners paused in their task, whilst the honour of saluting the King Emperor was taken up by the troops. The *feu de joie* broke out in sound at the entrance to the arena, died to the faintest whisper as it ran in spits of fire along the line to the King's Camp, then rippled back, first like a purling brook, growing stronger and stronger until it crashed out like an angry sea on the Chesil Beach. The guns sank into inaction: the troops stood at ease. A fresh phase of the Durbar was now begun.

Once more the Heralds to their lips and voices raised a silver blast. His Excellency the Governor-General advanced to "make such announcement as His Imperial Majesty may command." This was the Durbar boom, the secret of which had been so well kept, and somewhat irrational expectation based upon it. Facing the distant Spectators' Mound as he had perforce to do, Lord Hardinge was audible only to those in the immediate vicinity as he read this notification:—
To all to whom these presents may come, By the Command of His Most Excellent Majesty George the Fifth, by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, I, his Governor-General, do hereby declare and notify the grants, concessions, reliefs and benefactions which His Imperial Majesty has been graciously pleased to bestow upon this glorious and memorable occasion.

Humbly and dutifully submissive to His Most Gracious Majesty's will and pleasure, the Government of India have resolved, with the approval of His Imperial Majesty's Secretary of State, to acknowledge the predominant claims of educational advancement upon the resources of the Indian Empire, and have decided, in recognition of a very commendable demand, to devote themselves to making education in India as accessible and wide as possible. With this purpose, they propose to devote at once fifty lakhs to the promotion of truly popular education, and it is the firm intention of Government to add to the grant now announced further grants in future years on a generous scale.

Graciously recognising the signal and faithful services of his forces by land and sea, the King Emperor has charged me to announce the award of half a month's pay of rank to all non-commissioned officers and men and reservists, both of his British Army in India and his Indian Army, to the equivalent ranks of the Royal Indian Marine, and to all permanent employees of departmental or non-combatant establishments paid from the military estimates, whose pay may not exceed the sum of fifty rupees monthly.

Furthermore, His Imperial Majesty has been graciously pleased to ordain:—
That from henceforth the loyal Native officers, men and reservists of His Indian Army shall be eligible for the grant of the Victoria Cross for Valour.

That membership of the Order of British India shall be increased during the decade following this His Imperial Majesty's Coronation Durbar by fifty new appointments in the first class, and that in mark of these historic ceremonies fifteen new appointments in the second class shall forthwith be made.

That from henceforth Indian Officers of the Frontier Military Corps and the Military Police shall be deemed eligible for admission to the afore-said order.

That special grants of land or assignments or remissions of land revenue, as the case may be, shall now be conferred on certain Native officers of His Imperial Majesty's Indian Army who may be distinguished for long and honourable service.

vice, and that the special allowances now assigned for three years only to the widows of deceased members of the Indian Order of Merit shall, with effect from the date of this Durbar, hereafter be continued to all such widows until death or marriage. Graciously appreciating the devoted and successful labours of his Civil Service, His Imperial Majesty has commanded me to declare the grant of half a month's pay to all permanent servants in the civil employ of Government whose pay may not exceed the sum of fifty rupees monthly.

Further, it is His Imperial Majesty's Gracious behest that all persons to whom may have been, or hereafter may be, granted the titles of Dewan Bahadur, Sardar Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, Rai Bahadur, Khan Sahib, Rai Sahib or Rao Sahib, shall receive distinctive badges as a symbol of respect and honour and that on all holders present or to come of the venerable titles of Mahamahadhyaya and Shams-ul-Umar shall be conferred some annual pension for the good report of the ancient learning of India.

Moreover, in commemoration of this Durbar and as a reward for conspicuous public service, certain grants of land, free of revenue, tenable for the life of the grantees, or in the discretion of the local administration for one further life, shall be bestowed or restored in the North Western Frontier Province and in Baluchistan.

In gracious solicitude for the welfare of his Royal Indian Princes, His Imperial Majesty has commanded me to proclaim that from henceforth no *mazana* payments shall be made upon succession to their States, and sundry debts owing to the Government by the non-jurisdictional rulers of Kathiawar and Gujarat and also by the Bhambha Chiefs of Mewar will be cancelled and remitted in whole or in part, under the orders of the Government of India.

In token of his appreciation of the Imperial Service troops, certain supernumerary appointments in the Order of British India will be made.

In the exercise of his Royal and Imperial clemency and compassion, His Most Excellent Majesty has been graciously pleased to ordain that certain prisoners now suffering the penalty of the law for crimes and misdemeanours shall be released from imprisonment, and that all those civil debtors now in prison whose debts may be small and due not to fraud but to real poverty shall be discharged and that their debts shall be paid.

The persons by whom and the terms and conditions on which these grants, concessions and benefactions shall be enjoyed will be hereafter declared.

GOD SAVE THE KING EMEROR.

His Excellency bowed and resumed his place in the steps to the Throne. The Heralds and trumpeters now called attention anew, and immediately upon the clamorous command of their instruments the Chief Herald rose to his full height and in ringing tones called for three cheers for the King Emperor, then three for the Queen Empress. At this invitation the pent up emotions of the hour broke bonds. The whole vast body of the audience leapt up, and roared their loyal acclaim from the heart. In deeper diapason rolled out the massed homage of the men in the King's uniforms. Flags and scarves were waved frantically aloft, helmets were thrust on bayonets and twirled in the air, whilst thrice from eighty thousand liege throats, and thrice again, burst a tempest of sound which awakened the echoes in Imperial Delhi and in the Old Delhi which strewed our Indian Apian Way.

The pomp and panoply, the stately ceremonial and ordered ritual—these were the trappings of kingship. The cheers which rent the welkin were not only for the King Emperor and Queen Empress: they were for the man and the woman, called by Providence to lofty station, striving nobly to discharge its responsibilities, who had travelled six thousand miles to show their deep and abiding interest in all who are doing the Empire's work in India. This personal thought must have been present to Their Imperial Majesties for they bowed to all again and again. They stood, happy and smiling, whilst the cheering was taken up by the troops outside the amphitheatre.

The sun of the Durbar had set, but there were rich colours in the afterglow. Again His Imperial Majesty took the Queen Empress by the hand: again the regal procession was formed—so it retraced the broad path to the Shamiana whilst the Massed Bands played German's Coronation March. Then occurred the most dramatic episode of the day, for after Their Imperial Majesties had again taken their seats in the Shamiana it became evident that the ceremony was not so near its conclusion as by the official handbook it should have been. The King Emperor rose, holding in his hand a paper, from which, evidently, he was to read again, but why and to what purpose the great audience did not know. There was some bewilderment, which increased to astonishment as in a clear voice the following message was delivered:—

We are pleased to announce to our people that on the advice of our Ministers, tendered after consultation with our Governor-General-in-Council, we have decided upon the transfer of the seat of the Government of India from Calcutta to the ancient Capital of Delhi, and simultaneously, and as a consequence of that transfer, the creation, at as early a date as possible, of a Governorship for the Presidency of Bengal, of a new Lieutenant-Governorship-in-Council administering the areas of Behar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, and of a Chief Commissionerhip of Assam, with such administrative changes and redistribution of boundaries as our Governor-General-in-Council, with the approval of our Secretary of State for India-in-Council, may in due course determine.

It is our earnest desire that these changes may conduce to the better administration of India and the greater prosperity and happiness of our beloved people.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.
The scene that followed was extraordinary. Some cheered frantically; others entered into hurried conversations, criticising the innovation; others more prudently kept silent, trying to think what the great change would mean. Of one thing there is no doubt. The secret had been well kept and very few of those present knew that this announcement was to be made. It indeed, therefore, nothing of the element of surprise which is so essential to dramatic effect, and the circumstances of its delivery were as remarkable as the nature of its contents. One

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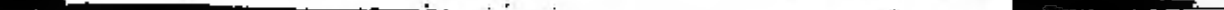
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Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD., AND THE
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 tons, and S.S. "NANNING," 569 tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m.
Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the
Company's direct steamers "LINTAN" and "SANLU." These vessels have superior
Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [143]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

PROJECTED HOMEWARD SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	DATE OF DEPARTURE
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP.	"DENBIGHSHIRE"	On 10th Jan.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP.	"MONMOUTHSHIRE"	On 23rd Jan.
LONDON & ANTWERP	"PEMBROKESHIRE"	On 3rd Feb.

All steamers have excellent accommodation for a limited number of First Class
Passengers. Cabins are situated amidships, and are fitted with electric light and fans.
Attention is directed to the moderate fares charged.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1911. 759

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EMPIRE	12th Jan. 1912	Saturday, 3rd Feb.
ST. ALBANS	9th Feb.	Saturday, 2nd Mar.
EASTERN	23rd Feb.	Saturday, 16th Mar.
ALDENHAM		

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful
supply of Ice. Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.
All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.
For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
AGENTS.

55

SAN FRANCISCO TOYO KISEN KAISHA

TRANS-PACIFIC

WESTERN PACIFIC

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE

TRANS-CONTINENTAL

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

New Triple Screw Turbine Flyers—20 Knots Speed.

S.S. TENYO MARU ... 21,000 tons.
S.S. CHIYO MARU ... 21,000 tons.
S.S. SHIMO MARU ... 21,000 tons.

AND
S.S. NIPPON MARU ... 11,000 tons. (INTERMEDIATE)

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO via CHINA and JAPAN PORTS and
HONOLULU. Semi-tropical route—Daily tank bathing, cricket, baseball, dances and
free newspaper containing World's happenings by wireless.

WESTERN PACIFIC-DENVER AND RIO GRANDE.

The T.K.K. lines connect at San Francisco with the palatial trains of the Western
Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande Railways to Chicago via Salt Lake City and Denver.

Without CHANGE.
Through Standard Sleepers.
Dining Cars—Observation Cars.
Electric Lights—Electric Fans, Union Depots.

New lands, cities and scenes—hundreds of miles through the gorgeous scenery of the
Sierras—Feather River Canon—and the Royal Gorge of Colorado.
Convenient connections at Chicago with trains for New York Transatlantic Steamers)
and other Eastern points.

When taking out Passage over the SAN FRANCISCO SCENIC-ROUTE ask for
Ticket form No. 626.

C. LACY GOODRICH,
GENERAL ORIENTAL AGENT.

17, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA.

AND KING'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

1317

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY-SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half of Jan.	JAPAN	First half of Jan.
TJITAROEM	JAPAN	First half of Jan.	JAVA	First half of Jan.
TJIBODAS	SHANGHAI	First half of Jan.	JAVA	First half of Jan.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half of Jan.	JAPAN	First half of Jan.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	Second half of Jan.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Jan.
TJIMANOEK	JAVA	First half of Feb.	JAPAN	First half of Feb.
TJIMAHU	JAVA	First half of March.	JAVA	First half of March.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for
a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports
on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Telephone No. 375.

Yok Buildings, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1912.

17

PHILIPPINES S.S. CO.

PHILIPPINES CARNIVAL FEBRUARY 3rd to 12th, 1912.

For sailing on January 30th, Special Reduced Rate, Hongkong-Manila and Return \$50.00
No Polltax.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
HONGKONG 3rd January, 1912.

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HONGKONG 3rd January, 1912.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	DELTA	4 P.M. 6th Jan.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DEVANHA	Noon 6th Jan.	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP	SYRIA	About 10th Jan.	Freight and Passage.
via SINGAPORE, S. P. NAG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.			
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SOCOBTRA AND YOKOHAMA		About 12th Jan.	Freight only.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1912

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
HAIPHONG (HONGKONG for Mail only)	"SINGAN"	On 5th Jan., 10 A.M.	
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 6th Jan., 10 A.M.	
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"KANGCHOW"	On 7th Jan., 10 A.M.	
MANILA, CEBU & LOILO	"KATONG"	On 9th Jan., 4 P.M.	
TANGHAI, WEIHAWEI & CHEFOO	"KUKIANG"	On 9th Jan., 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 11th Jan., 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 13th Jan., 10 A.M.	

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, TWICE WEEKLY.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI".
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light, throughout and Electric Fans in the Saloons. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE-TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "TEAN" and "TAMING".
Saloon accommodation Ample; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of S.S. "KAIFONG" is situated on Deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS
"ANHUI", "CHENAN", "CHINHUA" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
NEW—Passengers must embark before mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung.
REDUCED FARES:—SINGLE \$45.....RETURN \$75.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

Hongkong, 5th January, 1912.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine, FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIYAN J."	Capt. J. W. Evans	SUNDAY, 7th Jan., at 10 A.M.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	THURSDAY, 11th Jan., at 11 A.M.
"HAIHAN"	Capt. J. S. Rouch	SUNDAY, 14th Jan., at 10 A.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 5 Days).

"HAIHAN"	Capt. J. S. Rouch	FRIDAY, 5th Jan., at 11 A.M.
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Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAIRA & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1911.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,

via SHANGHAI and COLOMBO.

to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

MAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Ports, Black Sea and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
S.S. AMBRIA	For HAVRE, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, ANTWERP, S. P. NAG, S. P. NAG, S. P. NAG	11th Jan.
S.S. GOLDENFELS	For HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG	13th Jan.
S.S. SURVIA	For MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	28th Jan.
S.S. BELGRAVIA	For HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	4th Feb.
S.S. SACHSEN	For HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG	10th Feb.
S.S. C. FERD. LAEISZ	For MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	14th Feb.
	For HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG	23rd Feb.
	For ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP	29th Feb.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1912.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"TINGSANG"	Friday, 5th Jan., 11 P.M.
SHANGHAI, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"WINGSANG"	Saturday, 6th Jan., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Saturday, 6th Jan., 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI	"NAMSANG"	Tuesday, 9th Jan., 11 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI	"NAMSANG"	Friday, 19th Jan., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN,

(OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The Steamers "KUTANG", "NAMSANG" and "POKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.
These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yagata, Tientsin, Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Hantsin and Newchwang.
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kradat, Ishad, Datu, Simporia, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1912.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY at SAN FRANCISCO to all Ports in the UNITED STATES and CANADA and with TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES FOR EUROPE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
SHINYO MARU	21,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, 19th Jan., at Noon.
CHIYO MARU	21,000	W. W. Green	FRIDAY, 16th Feb., at Noon.
KIYO MARU	21,000	A. G. Stevens	FRIDAY, 8th March, at Noon.
TENYO MARU	21,000	E. Bent	FRIDAY, 15th Mar., at Noon.

* Triple Screw, turbine engines. * Twin Screw.
All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office.

THE Triple Screw Steamer "SHINYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 19th January, at Noon.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

THE Twin Screw "NIPPON MARU", 11,000 tons, Captain A. G. Stevens, will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, the 8th March, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In Connection with the NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO and the TEHUANTEPEC NATIONAL RAILWAY at SALINA CRUZ.)
The Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, CHILIAN and PERUVIAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION):

STEAMER	TONS	DATE OF SAILING
KIYO MARU	17,500	TUESDAY, 13th Feb., at Noon 1912.
BUYO MARU	10,500	TUESDAY, 9th April, at Noon.
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	FRIDAY, 7th June, at Noon.

THE Steamer "KIYO MARU" will be despatched hence for MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILIAN PORTS via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, 13th February, at Noon.

FARES FROM HONGKONG:

To LONDON	£71-10-0
To VALPARAISO	£57-0-0

Fares by INTERMEDIATE STEAMER.

To HONOLULU	£20-0-0
To SAN FRANCISCO	£25-0-0
To CHICAGO	£36-10-0
To NEW YORK	£40-0-0
To LONDON via NEW YORK	£45-0-0

Single and Round Trip to all points are interchangeable and good for return by Intermediate Steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) are granted to principal points in the United States, Canada and Europe, on terms which may be obtained from the undersigned.

These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way. Excellent cuisine and accommodation.

"TENYO MARU", "CHIYO MARU" and "SHINYO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Sorews. Record Speed 21 1/2 knots.

Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, AGENT,

King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

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EST ASIATIQUE FRANCAIS

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, AGENTS.

MAIL SERVICE TO AND FROM

TONKIN

in 53 hours.

S.S. "SI-KIANG" Capt. E. de Catalano.

(1st AND 2ND CLASSES) will leave Hongkong for

KWANG CHOW WANG AND HAIPHONG,

on WEDNESDAY, the 17th JAN., 1912, at 9 A.M.

For Passage and Freight apply to

P. THOMAS, N.M. Co.'s AGENT.

2

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVES.
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VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU"	6,128	WED. DAY, 24th Jan., at 11 A.M.
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VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via SHANGHAI, HAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA	"CANADA MARU"	6,064	TUESDAY, 9th Jan., at 11 A.M.
	"PANAMA MARU"	6,059	SATURDAY, 3rd Feb., at 11 A.M.

O.S.K. has made the following revision on 1st class passage to Victoria, Tacoma, Seattle, Vancouver, Portland and San Francisco:—
From Manila G. \$130.00
From Hongkong, Shanghai and Keelung G. \$110.00
From Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama G. \$ 95.00
1st class passage from Hongkong to Victoria, Tacoma, Seattle, Vancouver, Portland and San Francisco G. 110.00

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed, Superior accommodation for passengers, situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying S.P. Messengers and Parrels. Special attention given toward Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
TAMU via SWATOW and AMOY	"DAIWIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 7th Jan., at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY	"SOSHU MARU"	WED. DAY, 10th Jan., at 8 A.M.

For information of Freight, Passengers, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings

S. HIROL, MANAGER

72-7781

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1912.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Steamers from Colombo to	Due MARSEILLES (Brindisi 2 days earlier)	Due LONDON (London 1 day later)
ASSAYE	7500	February 3	MARCH 2	March 8
HIMALAYA	7000	February 17	MARCH 16	March 22
DELHI	8000	March 2	MARCH 30	April 5
INDIA	8000	March 16	April 1	April 19
DEVANHA	8000	March 30	April 27	May 3
DELTA	8000	April 13	May 11	May 17
ASSAYE	7500	April 27	May 25	May 31
DELHI	8000	May 11	June 8	June 14

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, with exception of a.s. "INDIA" and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES TO LONDON:

1st SALOON £71.10 SINGLE, £106.14 RETURN.

2nd £48.8 £72.12

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	Due LONDON
NYANZA	7000	February about 7
NILE	7000	March about 6
NUBIA	6000	April about 5
SUQUATRA	5000	April about 17
NAMUR	7000	May about 1
PALAWAN	5000	May about 15
BORNEO	5000	May about 23
SYRIA	7000	June about 13
NORE	7000	June about 26

These Steamers call also at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and at MARSEILLES.

FARES TO LONDON:

1st SALOON £55.0 SINGLE, £82.10 RETURN.

2nd £38.10 £57.4

For further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,

SUPERINTENDENT

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	IYO MARU Capt. R. Takeda	7,000	WED. DAY, 17th Jan., at Daylight.
	HIRANO MARU Capt. H. Fraser	9,000	WED. DAY, 31st Jan., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU Capt. T. Iizawa	7,000	TUESDAY, 30th Jan., at Noon.
	SADO MARU Capt. —	7,000	TUESDAY, 13th Feb., at Noon.
	SADO MARU Capt. Richard	7,000	SATURDAY, 27th Jan., from Kobe
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winkler	6,000	FRIDAY, 19th Jan., at Noon
	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sakine	5,000	FRIDAY, 16th Feb., at Noon
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	COLOMBO MARU Capt. J. Toranaka	5,000	SATURDAY, 13th Jan.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAMO MARU Capt. F. L. Sommer	9,000	THURSDAY, 18th Jan., at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sakine	5,000	WED. DAY, 17th Jan., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TOSA MARU Capt. Sato	6,000	FRIDAY, 5th Jan.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	JINSEN MARU Capt. M. Machida	4,000	SATURDAY, 13th Jan.

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The next steamer from Hongkong—

"HIROSHIMA MARU", 4,000 tons, Capt. Hirase, Saturday, Dec. 30th

1912 PASSENGER SEASON 1912

FOR EUROPE.

TANGO MARU	8,000	F. Kawara	February 14
KAMO	9,000	P. L. Sommer	February 28
AKI	7,000	K. Homma	March 13
MISHIMA	9,000	A. C. Moss	March 27
KAGA	7,000	M. Hagino	April 10
ATSUTA	9,000	Wm. Thompson	April 24
HIYACHI	7,000	T. Yamawaki	May 8
MIYASAKI	9,000	T. Murai	May 22

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Hongkong, 3rd January, 1912.



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Telephone No. 960.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1912.

[48-15]

Hoehi Extra Dry

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Sole Representative for Hongkong and South China
Hugo C. A. Fromm, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1912.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

The *Empire of India*, with the Canadian and Siberian Mails, left Shanghai on Tuesday, the 2nd inst., at 7 p.m., and may be expected here today, at 10 a.m.
The *Delta*, with the English Mail, left Singapore on Sunday, the 31st ult., at 6 p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow, at 6 a.m. This packet brings parcel mail closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 29th November, and for despatch overland on the 5th December.

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow and Hongkong	Childar	Friday, 5th, 8.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Ulu	Friday, 5th, 8.00 A.M.
Hongkong and Haiphong	Singap	Friday, 5th, 9.00 A.M.
(Taking Mails for Pakhoi)	Pheunghin	Friday, 5th, 9.00 A.M.
Singap	S.M.S. Jaguar	Friday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
Hongkong and Pakhoi	Haitan	Friday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
(By Courtesy of the Commander)		
Swatow		

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,
HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo
Swatow
Molai
Molai

Pakhoi and Haiphong
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta
Tatavia, Chertibon, Samarang, Sourabaya
and Macassar

EUROPE, S.C. INDIA VIA TUNICORIN
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon.
Extra Postage 10 cents.)
(Supplementary mail on board up to the
time fixed for departure of the mail
Extra Postage 10 cents.)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in
time for the first clearance will be
included in this contract mail.)
The P.O. mail will be closed to-
day, at 5 P.M.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo
Swatow
Molai
Molai

SHANGHAI
(SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE)

Swatow and Deli
Swatow, Amoy and Shanghai

Shanghai
(SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE)

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow
Macao
Shanghai
Swatow
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji
Tatavia, Chertibon and Chertoo

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo
Thursaday Island, Cucktown, Cairns,
Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart,
Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Mel-
bourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle

EUROPE & INDIA VIA TUNICORIN
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to 11.30 A.M.
Extra Postage 10 cents.)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes
in time for the first clearance will be
included in this contract mail.)

Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow
Shanghai
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta
Kobe
Singapore, Penang and Bombay

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo
Swatow
Molai
Molai

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo
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Manila, Cebu and Iloilo
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Manila, Cebu and Iloilo
Swatow
Molai
Molai

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo
Swatow
Molai
Molai

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

January 4th.

ON LONDON—	Telegraphic Transfer	1/10 1/2
	Bank Bills, on demand	1/10 1/2
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/10 1/2
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/10 1/2
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/10 1/2
	Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1/11
ON PARIS—	Bank Bills, on demand	235 1/2
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	240
ON GERMANY—	On demand	191 1/2
ON NEW YORK—	Bank Bills, on demand	45 1/2
	Credits, at 60 days' sight	46 1/2
ON BOMBAY—	Telegraphic Transfer	139
	Bank, on demand	139 1/2
ON CALCUTTA—	Telegraphic Transfer	139
	Bank, on demand	139 1/2
ON SHANGHAI—	Bank, at sight	74 1/2
	Private, 30 days' sight	75 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA—	On demand	91
ON MANILA—	On demand	91 1/2
ON SINGAPORE—	On demand	79 1/2
ON BATAVIA—	On demand	112
ON HAIKONG—	On demand	112 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON—	On demand	par
ON BANGKOK—	On demand	3 1/2
	GOVERNMENTS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$10 65
	GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$56.40
	BAR SILVER, per oz.	25 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent.
Chinese	20 cents pieces
Chinese	10 "
Hongkong	20 "
Hongkong	10 "

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 4th, 1912.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASE.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$87 1/2, buyers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	£100, buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$1.20, buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$1
COTTON MILLS.—				
Wing Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 83
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$4 1/2, buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 51
Latou & Co. Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 65
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 28
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$1	all	\$20 1/2
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$55, buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$46 1/2, buyers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$50	all	\$71, buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 57
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	\$10	all	Tls. 59
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$5.60, buyers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	32,000	\$10	all	\$21 1/2
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$21 1/2
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$119
Manila Metropole Hotel Limited	5,000	\$20	all	\$75
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	all	\$10, sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$205, buyers
H'kong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$18
INSURANCES.—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$190, buyers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$129, buyers
China Trade Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$33.50	\$40	\$103
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$20	\$20	\$355, buyers
North China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 145
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,000	\$200	\$100	\$635, buyers
Yantai Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$20	\$212 1/2, @ Ex 75
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$101 1/2, buyers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$64, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	all	\$30, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 95
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$49, buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijn- en Bosch-en-landbouw exploitatie in Langkat	25,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 70, sales
MIXED.—				
Société Française des Charbons du Tonkin	16,000	Ecs. 250	all	\$695
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$1	all	\$3.85, sales
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$11 1/2, sales
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$1
RAFFINERIES.—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$5, buyers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$10, buyers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$21
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$27, buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$25	all	\$60, sal. £10s.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	60,000 def.	\$1	all	\$0
Star Ferry Company, Limited	2,500,000	\$1	all	\$27 1/2, buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$17, buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$22 1/2
BOARDS AND DISPENSARIES.—				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$64, sellers
Wm. Powell, Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$15, buyers
Watkins, Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$44
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$3, buyers
Weissmann, Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$43, buyers
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	3,000	\$10	all	\$15, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	15,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	all	\$10
	100 feds	\$10	all	\$300
	50,000	\$10	all	\$7 1/2, buyers

Daily Wire 4/4 per lb., quat

Loans. Amount. Value. Interest. Quotation.

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HERMETICALLY SEALED BOXES

AT \$4.20 AND \$2.80 PER 100

FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.



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She: Yes; there's lots of it at WATSON'S and WEISMANN'S.

[34-1]



The famous King George IV. Whisky is one of the proprietary brands of the Distillers Company, Ltd., of Edinburgh and London. It is guaranteed to contain only the very finest Highland Malts and is matured in Sherry Wood. It is absolutely the right Whisky to take. No ill effect. Try it with our world-famed Tansan. Consistency of Quality guaranteed.

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[3]

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